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THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

No. 81.

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1947.

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Detectives Free Man From Cave

Due to the untiring efforts and unrelenting determination of Divisional Inspector J. F. Clarke and Chinese detectives Wong Kan, Lo Chung, Mok Yip and Chan Hui, of the Kowloon City Police Station, who walked for hours in the hills, Chow Chung-yim, 28-year-old foki of the Yuen Shing Loong Rice Shop of 35 South Wall Road, was able to regain his freedom after 48 hours' captivity in a cave near Fu Fung Pi Hill (Stoker's Peak).

Close cooperation between the C.I.D.s of Kowloon City, Mongkok, and Tsimtssai resulted in the rounding up of the remainder of the gang allegedly responsible for an armed robbery, and the kidnapping of Chow, at 7.30 p.m. on March 25.

According to the Police, seven masked Chinese (four armed with revolvers and three with daggers), gained admittance into 35 South Wall Road, ground floor, and promptly proceeded to hustle the inmates into the kitchen, where they were blindfolded and bound. The robbers, it was alleged, stayed for about 45 minutes ransacking the premises.

After the unwelcome visitors had departed with their booty of money, jewellery and clothing valued at \$502.50 and (as hostages) one of the foks, Chow Chung-yim, whom the robbers mistook for the shop owner, and another foki, Chan Yu, made a telephone report to the Police.

As the result of intensive inquiries, members of the Kowloon City C.I.D. carried out a search

of the Shatin Gap district on Thursday. Inside a cave on the hillside near Salung Bend they found the kidnapped man (with his feet chained and double-locked, his eyes blindfolded, and his ears plugged) in the custody of another Chinese. Chow was immediately released, and his captor taken into custody.

Further inquiries resulted in the arrest of five other suspects during the same day. On the same day, a clue to the robbery was obtained by Detective Lau Chuen of Tsimtssai Police Station, Lam Division, who proceeded with DSI Sykes and two detectives from M. H. K. to a garage at 3 Julia Road, Hong Kong, and there arrested Yuen Chi-ching, 26, coolie, and a woman named Tse He.

At 7.30 p.m. on Friday, Lau Chuen went to a house at Shantung Street where Lai Choi, alias Tau Pui Lai (Puckmarked Lal), 25, and Lam Pui, 26, were apprehended.

Nine Charged

The result of the Police work was the appearance before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr yesterday of all the nine men and the woman on the following charges:—

Tang, Wai-keung, 26, and Yau Kwai, 45, former forcible detainers of Chow Chung-yim in a cave near Fu Fung Pi Hill; and aiding and abetting in the kidnapping of Chow. Tang was further charged with aiding and abetting in the armed robbery.

Yuen Chi-ching, alias Yuen Fat Yuen Kung-shun, alias Yuen Kwok-keung, Yuen Chi-ming, Lai Choi alias Tau Pui Lai, Hui Yung and Lam Pui, armed robbery at 35 South Wall Road, ground floor, on March 25, and kidnapping of Chow Chung-yim with intent to procure a ransom. Chu Yuen, counselling and procuring the foregoing seven defendants in both the robbery and kidnapping.

Tse He, woman, receiving at 3 Julia Road, garage, one pair of cotton trousers.

On the application of Det. Ins. A. Leslie all accused were remanded for three days in Police custody.

VETERAN BEATEN TO DEATH

Jerusalem, Mar. 28.
A 40-year-old Jewish constable with 34 commendations for devotion to duty, was beaten to death by a gang of six or seven Jewish youths in Tel Aviv.

The policeman, Mordechai Berger, had served 16 years with the Palestine police and this was the third time he had been attacked.—Reuter.

CURRENCY LAW EVASIONS

London, Mar. 29.
The first of 100 summonses for alleged currency law evasions by British holiday makers on the Continent will be heard next week on April 3, it was disclosed today.

The accused, whose name has not yet been disclosed, will, it is understood, be charged with spending about £1,000 abroad instead of the regulation limit of £75.

The first case will be heard at the Bow Street Magistrates' Court, central London. The second will come up at the Hampshire Court on April 11 and the third in Warwickshire on April 30.

In all, about 100 people are involved, including 25 women and at least two titled people. Scotland Yard Chief Inspector Wilfred Tate is now continuing inquiries in France, as a result of which it is expected that another 60 summonses may be issued later.—Reuter.

London, Mar. 28.
The Exchange Telegraph reported from Cairo tonight that a bomb was thrown at the headquarters of the Anglo-Egyptian Union on the outskirts of Cairo.—United Press.

THE WEATHER

The weak anticyclone continues to move E. and is now centred over the Eastern Sea and losing intensity. Prevailing winds low to the NE of Japan, from whence a vigorous trough extends E. and W. Pressure is relatively low over the W. of China to the E. of North Luzon and over the equatorial regions. Rainfall: 10.5 hours. 18.4 mm. as against an average of 147.4 mm. Headlines at 11 a.m. (11 p.m. in Hong Kong).
Sun: at 6.55 a.m., sets at 6.15 p.m.
Moon: at 1.15 a.m., sets at 11.15 p.m.
Wind: light S.W. to S.E. at 10 m.p.h.
Temp: 74° F. at 10 a.m., 76° at 2 p.m., 78° at 6 p.m., 76° at 10 p.m.
Humidity: 75% at 10 a.m., 78% at 2 p.m., 80% at 6 p.m., 78% at 10 p.m.
Clouds: few light clouds at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., 10 p.m.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S GREATEST WEAKNESS

Inability To Get Information Across To The People Give The Press The Facts

TERRORISM IN SPAIN

London, Mar. 28.
The Times' Madrid correspondent, commenting on recent terrorist incidents in Spain, said today:—
"The frequency of such incidents and the increase of guerrilla activity throughout the country are tending to create a general state of tension which reminds many observers of the months of breeding trouble before the civil war."—United Press.

Slapped Him, Now Duel

Paris, Mar. 28.
The Socialist Deputy, M. Gaston Defferre, took the floor of the National Assembly today to challenge the Radical Socialist deputy, M. Paul Bastid, to a duel over the rationing of wine.

"I have already slapped M. Bastid's face," M. Defferre told the House.

After ordering Defferre out of the Chamber, the Assembly Speaker, M. Edouard Herriot, tried to settle the dispute at a meeting of seconds tonight, but to no avail.

The trouble began yesterday when Bastid's newspaper, "L'Aurore," accused Defferre of meddling with the wine ration when he was Secretary of State for Information in the Government of Felix Gouin.

In the Assembly this afternoon, M. Herriot started the House by declaring, "I have been informed that M. Defferre has struck M. Bastid."—United Press.

More Temperament In Rome

Rome, Mar. 28.
Screaming, cursing deputies of the Constituent Assembly staged a near brawl today when Rightists charged that Italian Communists were spreading political violence throughout the country in a systematic campaign of disorder.

The Assembly Vice-President, Giovanni Coni, Republican, lost control of the stormy meeting when Rightist and Leftist deputies rose to their feet, hurling abuse at each other while two angry members almost came to blows.

The uproar began when the Interior Minister, Mario Scelba, Christian Democrat, answered four questions concerning political violence. The deputies demanded a Government statement on the attacks on Monarchist meetings, the fight between the Communists and the Uomo Qualunquists, and alleged Leftist disorders aimed at disrupting the Sicilian elections.

Independent Councillor charged that the Sicilian events showed "preparation on the part of the Communists for an electoral battle" and said the "Monarchist party" was not disposed to submit to violence. This statement brought the Leftists to their feet shouting wildly against the speaker.

Order was restored after several minutes, but when Councillor engaged in a heated exchange with Scelba, charging that the police had failed to take steps to avoid political incidents, all the deputies left their seats to turn the meeting into turmoil. Communist Raffaele Pastore rushed Councillor, but was seized and held by independent Luigi

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London, Mar. 28.
Declaring that the British Government had done magnificently but that its greatest weakness had been its inability to get information across to the people, Mr. Harold Boardman, Labour Member of Parliament and trade union official, suggested in the House of Commons today that instead of giving newspapers the ordinary formal handout, which newspapers did not want in any case, the Government should employ the best British journalists and say "This is news, make it as bright as you know how."

Mr. Boardman, who was their morale kept at the highest pitch, speaking in a brief adjournment debate on the relationship between the British Government and the press, said that there would be an overriding qualification that these journalists must stick to facts. In the last analysis, the minister would be responsible to Parliament.

Instead of the press and the Government "kicking one another to death," he would invite the press to print what had been written by these journalists. It would be an invitation: whether the newspapers chose to print it or not would be their business.

In the minds of the average reader, Mr. Boardman said, the British popular press, with notable exceptions, had become increasingly unreliable—with unfairness, distortion, understatement and overstatement. That probably arose from the fact that the press had become more interested in the presentations of views than news.

It was absolutely necessary in the interests of the nation to get across to the people the contents of the Government's economic survey and to impress people with the grimness of the path that lay ahead, he added.

Mr. Wilson Harris, Independent Member for Cambridge University and editor of the political weekly, "The Spectator," said that after long experience he felt there was only one safe rule in the relations between the Government and the press. The Government must give plain, unvarnished news. The press must have naked facts. The Government should interfere with the press as little as possible, and the press should be free to comment on the Government.

Mistakes were being made, but not everything was unattractive. He did not think Mr. Boardman's suggestion would improve the situation.

Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, Conservative, said it was obvious that at present because of the shortage of space there must be some compression, but most newspapers tried to present facts as facts, and kept comment apart.

Sheet Anchor
Lieut.-Colonel A. Marlowe, Conservative, said that to say the Government was not getting good publicity was denying it was a good government because publicity in newspapers was a reflection of public opinion. One had to be very careful about getting anywhere near any question of control of the press.

Mr. Glanville Hall, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who, owing to the shortness of time had to compress his reply into a few minutes, said it could not be stressed too much that propaganda was not the work of the Government. That was their sheet anchor.

Troops Kill Police

Patna, Mar. 28.
Returning the fire of police strikers in Gaya, near Patna, troops killed five policemen and wounded several more. One soldier was wounded.

The strikers who seized the Government armories in Janmura and Gaya have surrendered. In Patna nearly 100 arrests were made yesterday and the police were gradually returning to their posts today.

A police official here stated that only about 150 of 2,000 constables took an active part in the strike.

Gandhi, who is in Bihar province on a mission to restore communal peace, condemned at a prayer meeting both the strikers and the Government's action in calling out British troops.

Whom would the government turn to on such occasions, he asked, when the British left India?—Reuter.

Brussels, Mar. 28.
The ten-day old Social-Christian coalition government of Mr. Paul Henri Spaak, today secured a confidence vote in the Senate with 125 votes in favour and only seven against. The Liberals opposed the motion and 17 Communists abstained.—Reuter.

Britain Not Asking Reparations

London, Mar. 28.
A protest against the fact that Italy was not making any reparations to Great Britain was made in the House of Commons today by Mr. Ellis Smith, a former member of the Government, after Mr. Hector McNeil, the Minister of State, had asked Parliament for the necessary power—which was given without a vote—to give effect to the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

Mr. Ellis Smith, who resigned as Parliamentary Secretary after a disagreement on policy to the Board of Trade last year with Sir Stafford Cripps, said that Italian electrical engineers, who were among the most competent in the world, could have been called upon to build hydro-electric stations in Britain in view of Britain's serious fuel and manpower situation.

In reply, Mr. McNeil, who is also the Foreign Secretary's deputy at the Foreign Office, said the reason Britain was not exacting reparations from Italy was because the reparations were not there.

"Do You Know Who Won...?"

From about 11 o'clock last night until going to press, the small hours of this morning, the Night Editor's phone was busier than it has ever been in the last 12 months. Service messes, clubs and private individuals—including one unknown lady with a charming voice—all wanted to know (a) who won the Grand National and, more often than not (b) who won the Boat Race?

The results of both appear on Page 10.

"Lidice Action" Trial

Prague, Mar. 28.
Harold Wiesmann, 38, former chief of the Kladno Gestapo, who directed the destruction of Lidice, today told the People's Court, "The Lidice action was wrong and the official communiqué on Lidice was untrue."

Wiesmann and his deputy, Thomas Karl Thomsen, both admitted in court that no weapons were found in Lidice before the order for its "liquidation" was given and that no proof was ever found that the town had sheltered parachutists as the Nazis claimed in their official communiqué.

A delegation of women survivors of Lidice, sat in court facing Wiesmann and 15 other former Gestapo officers who are collectively charged with practically every crime in Czechoslovakia's "retribution decree." All 16 participated in the "Lidice Action" on June 10, 1942.—United Press.

RAYON PLANT IN INDIA

Bombay, Mar. 28.
India's first Rayon plant, to be constructed near Bombay, will cost \$10,000,000 and is scheduled to begin production late in the year 1948, according to Henry Van Kester, representative of an American Rayon manufacturing firm.

Construction is to begin after negotiations between the Americans and a group of Bombay industrialists.

There is talk of similar plants in Madras, Calcutta, and Lahore.—Associated Press.

Marshall Playing "Hard To Get"

Moscow, Mar. 28.
General Marshall is playing "hard to get" with Soviet Premier Stalin. At the end of the third week of his stay in Moscow the U.S. Secretary of State has made no overtures for a talk with Stalin and his advisors insist he has no plans now to take such initiative.

Likewise, he has held no private talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov although he has conferred outside the Council several times with Mr. Ernest Bevin and M. Georges Bidault.

Marshall's advisors here, especially those at the Embassy, have been opposed to his seeking an audience with Stalin up to now and some of them think Bevin made a tactical error in asking to see Stalin. Since the Stalin-Bevin meeting it was learned Stalin grabbed the ball during the talk with Bevin and offered Soviet economic help to the British during their current crisis.

The American view is that Stalin thus was able to put Bevin on the defensive immediately and in the embarrassing position of having to accept or reject the offer of the Soviet's helping hand.

Marshall expects to see Stalin before leaving here but it is understood he has been anxious to keep President Truman's new policy divorced from the discussions here. It is also believed he would like to hold off the Stalin meeting until after the Council discusses the United States proposed four-power disarmament treaty for Germany so if the Soviets object again he can bring the matter up with the top man.

U.S. Rejection

Former Secretary of State Byrnes contended that Stalin had agreed in principle to such a treaty although Molotov always rejected it subsequently. In the Council itself Marshall continues his calm but firm yet cautious attitude which leaves most delegates, including Americans, with the feeling of not knowing the man.

Marshall will reject the Soviet compromise proposal for definition of German assets in Austria, it was learned today. Marshall regards as unsatisfactory the compromise suggested by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov.

COAL MINE CASUALTIES

Centralia, Ill., Mar. 28.
Eleven more bodies were found today in the Centralia coal mine here, the scene of the explosion on Tuesday, bringing the number of known dead up to 73, with 33 missing. The men in the mine at the time totaled 142, of whom 31 were rescued alive.—Reuter.

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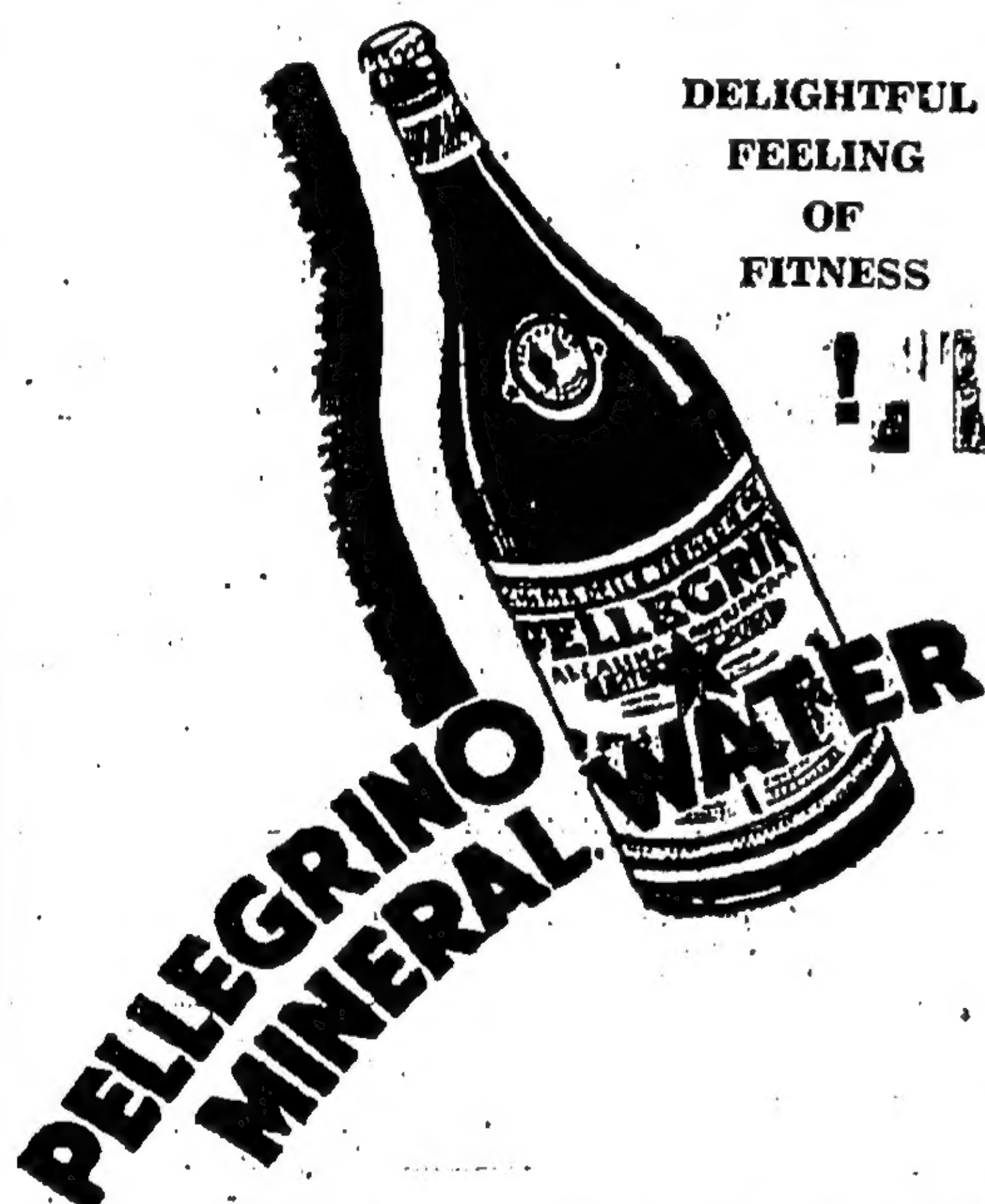
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Coming Events

March 31—China Entertainment & Investment Co., Ltd., annual meeting, noon.
March 31—British Legion meeting, Vol. Hqs., 5.30 p.m.
April 5 and 7—Easter Race Meeting.
April 12—China Light & Power Co., Ltd., annual meeting, noon.
April 21—H.K. Land Investment & Agency Ltd., shareholders' meeting, noon.

Have You Lost Any Good Books?

A considerable number of books from both public and private collections are reported to have found their way during the Japanese Occupation to the Imperial Library, Tokyo.

So far there were no claims of valuable books which were suspected of having been looted by the Japanese and conveyed to Japan received by the Reparation Claims Office in the returns of looted property called for early in January this year.

There is a possibility of recovering some of the looted books from this source, the public are advised to forward lists of books lost to the Reparation Claims Office, G. P. O. Building.

Any distinguishing markings should be reported if known and lists should be sent in before April 30, 1947. A consolidated claim will then be sent by the Hong Kong Government to the authorities in Japan.

Readers' Letters

The Light Fantastic

Sir,—I have been stationed in Hong Kong for several months, and have come to the conclusion that one of the pleasures of home life that I miss most is good dancing. I consider dancing an institution amongst the younger generation, and is popular, in many cases, amongst those more advanced in years also. There is no real dance-hall or ball-room in Hong Kong that I am aware of. The only way one can do any dancing is to visit one of those halls where one has to purchase tickets to dance, and which has no joy because the girl is virtually dancing for her bread-and-butter. Another style of dance in Hong Kong is that which is held in an hotel which is socially as well as financially above the means of the average serviceman, so I need say no more about that. The only really worth while dance one can go to is that held fortnightly at the China Fleet Club. Unfortunately however, this is very inadequately represented by the fair sex. It is a very pleasant dance, cheap, and there is always a good service band in attendance, so I think it would be a good idea if this dance was a little more advertised, and I feel sure there would be quite a few young ladies in Hong Kong who would like to go to an English style dance once every so often, and the exuberance of the male sex can be taken for granted. I am sure despite the many ideas to the contrary which have appeared in this paper in the past, that there could be a more sociable relationship established between those broad-minded members of the colony who do not regard so universal a pastime as dancing, and serve men of other ranks, who wish to forget the fact they are many miles away from the local palce or village hall.

DON JUAN

BRITISH NATURALIZATION

British naturalization has been granted to Rudolph Victor Charles Lederhoffer, merchant, Karl Hans Fritzer, known as Charles John, Frederick Hart, Secretary to the Diocese, Kato Dorritt Antonio Hart, and Oleg Paul Peresypkin, merchant.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Peninsula Hotel arrivals:—Clara Rente, Mr. and Mrs. K. Berman, M.A. Stelzer, J.D. Bruce, P.Y. Rosenstein, R.C. Bisher, G.A. Mosher, A.G. Belcher, J.S. Baw, Mrs. M. and Mrs. W.M. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lewis, L.L. Wilson, Major and Mrs. G.M. d'Arcy-Irvine and Miss Smith.

Peninsula departures:—Mrs. Joseph C. Young, T.L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G.D. Malvern, Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. W.J. Cole and J.D. Cornick.

The following passengers left by BOAC, dated on the "Dragon" service, for England yesterday:—Messrs. R.C. Bisher, J.R. Childs, J.D. Bruce, A.P. Obermayer, J. Hay, George Edgar, W.W. W.M. Hall, J.D. Bruce, P.Y. Rosenstein, R.C. Bisher, G.A. Mosher, A.G. Belcher, J.S. Baw, Mrs. M. and Mrs. W.M. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lewis, L.L. Wilson, Major and Mrs. G.M. d'Arcy-Irvine and Miss Smith.

KAI TAK FLYING SCHOOL GRADUATES TWO PILOTS

Less than three months after its official re-opening on Jan. 1 this year, the Far East Flying Training School at Kai Tak has graduated its first two "A" Licence pilots. Three other flying students have also successfully passed their flying tests and await the technical examination.

The School at Kai Tak was first started in 1934 and in the years before the war trained a good number of pilots for the Chinese Air Force. It trains both flying students and aircraft mechanics and is today a busy institution in both departments with 16 would-be pilots and some 35 would-be air mechanics on its rolls.

The flying students include seven Europeans, three of them R.A.F. personnel, the Chinese students being from Canton, Macao and Shanghai as well as local boys, and including Chinese Air Force personnel qualifying for British civil aviation licences.

Enthusiasm is rife but qualification even for "A" Licence is not easy. There is first a long period of instruction that varies in duration with the student's ability to satisfy the instructor that he can be safely put at the controls.

After a minimum of 12 hours with the instructor and three hours solo, the student may, if the instructor thinks he is ready for it, take the flying test which is supervised by the Director of Air Services.

Students do not necessarily qualify for the test with this minimum of air experience. The last word rests with the instructor and permission may not be given until such time as he thinks the student sufficiently conversant with the elements of flying to take the test.

When holding the test the student is required to satisfy the examiner of his ability to perform a glide landing from 2,000 feet. The second part of the test requires him to climb to 1,000 feet, make five figures of eight, land on the runway and bring the plane to a stop within a limited area of a marked line.

Viva Voce Exam.
This in itself does not qualify for "A" Licence and the student must then satisfy the Director of Air Services in a viva voce technical examination of his acquaintance with landing and take-off regulations, air, sea and ground signals, right-of-way regulations in the air, on airfields and in sea-landings, take-off, landing and flight precautions.

This latter examination is the more difficult one for Chinese students with an insufficient knowledge of English. It is not, however, insurmountable and is based largely on text questions and answers. The students acquire the practical understanding of these regulations while on flights with the instructor and then swot a kind of air catechism.

The instructor at the School is a former Squadron-Leader in the Royal Air Force, Mr. Clive Halls, who was a Spitfire test pilot. He finds Chinese students adept enough in picking up the rudiments of flying but, with exceptions, more struck by the romance of being in the air than interested in the technical details of flying, a thorough acquaintance with which makes the difference between a pilot who is one with his machine and a pilot who isn't.

Chinese students are additionally catered for by a Chinese liaison officer with the school, Major T. H. Shieh, who was in the Chinese Air Force, and who lectures in Chinese in addition to the lectures given by Mr. Halls in English.

Flight instruction is given in two high wing monoplane, Stinson Sentinels, equipped with 185 horse power engines. After some 12 hours with the instructor the student, if he proves himself capable enough, is permitted to fly solo. Sometimes the instructor may feel chary about authorizing the solo, as often as not the student is chary about trying it.

The Cost
Learning to fly costs more in Hong Kong than it would in the United States, but is less than double of what it cost here pre-war. The student pays \$35 an hour now, while pre-war the charge was \$30. The cost of the whole course, averaging about 25,000 and 24 hours in the log-book could scarcely be accomplished in under four months. An exceptionally bright student could qualify for his "A" Licence in under three months.

The next meeting of the Far East Flying Training School will be held on Wednesday at 10.30 a.m. at the school, Kai Tak.

FRANCO ONLY TEMPORARY

Madrid, Mar. 29. Authoritative sources disclosed today that the Franco Cabinet on Friday night discussed a decree declaring Spain a "traditional monarchy" and in effect recognizing the Franco regime as merely a temporary one.

BANK OF CANTON MEETING

A year of highly satisfactory trading, yielding a net profit of \$1,378,662.18, was announced at the annual general meeting of the Bank of Canton Ltd. held yesterday at the head office of the Bank.

The report of the Directors, which was for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, was read by the Chief Secretary, Mr. S. W. Tsai; and it was disclosed that during the year the entire war loss suffered by the Bank, amounting to nearly fourteen lakhs, had been wiped off.

The meeting approved the Board's recommendation to pay a dividend of 8 percent on First Preference Shares for the years 1942-46, 4 percent on Second Preference Shares for the years 1942-43, absorbing \$1,174,281.60; and also a bonus to Directors and staff amounting to \$112,177.87.

Presiding at yesterday's meeting was Mr. Huo Pao-tai, and he was supported by Dr. Li Shu-fan and Messrs. Chan Kam-po, Li Fu-hao, Li Ping-chiu and Lo King-sau (Directors).

There were about thirty shareholders present.

RAOB MEETING

The Sir James Oxberry Lodge of the Royal Antislavery Order of Buffaloes was honored at the last lodge meeting with many visiting brothers from H.M.S. "Manxman".

The visiting brothers paid tribute to the "China Mail," by whose kind offices they had discovered that Buffaloes had started in the colony, and asked that the time and dates of meetings be promulgated further.

STATEMENT BY KNOLLYS

Viscount Knollys on retiring from the Chairmanship of the B.O.A.C., made the following statement to the London Press: "I should like to make it absolutely clear that I have no disagreement either with the Minister of Civil Aviation or with the Board of the B.O.A.C. and that I am fulfilling my obligation as my business, and returning to it entirely of my own free will. I naturally regret leaving the Civil Aviation in which I am so intensely interested; but I feel that the Corporation is now set on a true course."

TO BE WED

The following forthcoming weddings are announced:—Donald Reid Fyfe, Police Officer, to Irma Moffat, 20A Kimberley Road.
Devies Charles, Edward, 1st Devon, to Julie Young, 28 Austin Road.
Robert James McCleau, 40 R.M. Cde, to Lucy Maria da Costa, telephone operator, Peninsula Hotel.

WEDDINGS

The wedding of Aubrey Jacob Edgar and Mary Mackintosh was solemnized at the Registry, Supreme Court, before Mr. G. L. Hartman, Deputy Registrar of Marriages, yesterday. J. J. Edgar and Anne Teig were the witnesses.

Before Mr. J. M. Hall, Deputy Registrar of Marriages, the wedding of Robert Michael Bluestone, 102 Waiheio Road, and Olive Annette Lyon, 201, Prince Edward Road, took place yesterday. Kenneth Chan and A. Zimmerman were the witnesses.

Duty-Free Cigarettes On Sale

"The men in the shop must be told not to buy cigarettes from every one who might offer them to them. The man in charge of the cigarettes in your shop must be punished for not taking the necessary precautions. As owner of the shop you must also be punished. I shall impose a small fine of \$25, which is really nothing at all. In future cases, I shall impose much heavier fines."

The above remarks were addressed to M. R. Keswani of the Jubilee Silk Store, 31 Nathan Road, by Mr. W. H. Latimer at the conclusion of the case in which Keswani was charged with having in his possession, or under his control, 4,120 dutiable cigarettes on March 27.

Mr. Eric Himsworth, Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, informed the Court that at 10.30 a.m. on the day in question RO Davidson, in the course of a routine inspection of cigarette retailers licences, examined the cigarettes exposed for sale and opened a number of cartons of Phillip Morris, Lucky Strike, Chesterfield and Camel cigarettes which were found to be U.S. sea stores and on which no duty had been paid.

When questioned, said Mr. Himsworth, defendant stated that he was told by his man at the counter that the cigarettes were exchanged for goods in the store.

Three years' hard labour was imposed on Fong Chai by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at Central yesterday for being in possession of firearms without a licence.

Price Control Changes

The following additions and amendments to the Price Control Schedule were gazetted yesterday:—

Cigarettes	Maximum Retail Price, of 20	of 10
Panamerican (per pkt.)	\$.70	
Foodstuffs		
C & B Herrings in Tomato Sauce (per tin of 14 oz)	1.25	
Motor Vehicles		
Motor Trucks		
Bedford 4 Ton Van, H.C. (each)	\$6,950	
Bedford 4 Ton Van, J.C. (each)	7,000	
Traffic Licences		
Lever's Health, Made in China (per tablet)	.50	
The following amendments are made:—		
Commodity		
Beer		
Blatz pils, Wholesale Price (per bottle)	\$.95	
Maximum Retail Price for consumption off the premises (per bottle)	1.10	
Maximum Retail Price for consumption on the premises (per bottle)	1.35	
Foodstuffs		
Maximum Retail Price		
Flour, Self-raising (per lb.)	\$.75	
Motor Vehicles		
Motor Cars		
Buick Series 50, Model 51		
Four door Sedan (each)	\$13,050	

MONEY MARKET

Gold advanced to \$278.25 a tael yesterday, following a revival of buying interest. It had opened at \$274.25.

Plastres also showed an improvement, advancing to \$12.22 per 100 after having opened at \$11.57.

Chinese National Currency was quoted at 41 1/2 cents for futures and 45 cents for spot (for C.N.\$1,000).

U.S. dollars were unchanged at \$4.90, as also Sterling at \$14.60 and Australian pounds at \$12.62.

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GERMANS DEMONSTRATE Attacks On British Army Cars By Mobs

Ritual Murder Reprieve

Accra, Mar. 28.
The two Gold Coast natives condemned to death for ju-ju ritual murder—three others accused of the same crime were executed last Monday—were reprieved today by the Governor of the Gold Coast, exercising his prerogative.

Last Monday the five men were taken to the gallows, and after three had been hanged the execution of sentence of the other two was postponed—for the eighth time since 1944—because of notice of appeal to the British Privy Council had been lodged.

The announcement of reprieve was made today to the Legislative Council.

The number of times on which the execution of sentence on the men has been postponed evoked a storm of protest in the British House of Commons and appeals to the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee—*Reuter*.

Mass Protests In Ruhr Towns

Dusseldorf, Mar. 28.

British military cars were overturned and stones hurled at an Army staff car, carrying British press correspondents here today during the biggest hunger demonstrations in the Ruhr since the end of the war.

More than 100,000 men, women and children were assembled in a park in the centre of the city, bearing placards, reading "No food: No work" and "Don't let our babies starve."

A one-day general strike, ordered by local trades unions, brought transport services to a standstill and closed down factories.

Since early morning, long processions of workers, housewives and children had been marching through the city's streets and by 11.00 a.m. the demonstration was still gathering strength.

The mood of the crowd was higher than during any other demonstration held in the Ruhr this week against the general food crisis. The few British uniformed personnel on the streets were met with boos and sneers.

Lorries were parked near the entrance to the park to prevent British cars getting through.

Horses and carts, bearing such slogans as "No food—no work" and "We are hungry" took part in the march through the city. At one stage, the crowd closed on British correspondents and photographers.

standing on the roof of the staff car but moved away with out violence after jeering. Later, stones were thrown at the car as it moved slowly through the crowd.

Attack On Car

Fritz Stahl, Chairman of the Dusseldorf Trade Unions Joint Committee, told the crowd during loud-speakers in the park that the unions would not rest until "the present catastrophe" had been overcome and the conscience of the world had been aroused.

Cheers greeted the statement of one speaker that "we will demand until we get more food."

A British safety officer said that extra police were standing by but he declined to say whether British troops were being mobilised.

Shortly before lunchtime today, British military policemen appeared in the centre of Dusseldorf for the first time since the hunger demonstration began and a light armoured car was seen in the suburbs. Hunger demonstrators today turned the occupants out of a British Military Government car and threw the car into a lake.

"All Orderly"

The demonstrations in Dusseldorf and other centres of the Ruhr are described in a statement issued by the London Control Office for Germany and Austria as "all orderly." The statement says: "From the early hours of this morning, long columns marched in an orderly fashion through the streets of Dusseldorf to take part in a mass demonstration in the Hofgarten."

Banners were carried protesting against food shortages and at 9.30 a.m. it looked as if the whole population of Dusseldorf was moving in one direction. Even at that hour tens of thousands of people were jammed in the Hofgarten and some had been there for several hours.

Trams were not running but essential services such as gas, *he said—Reuter*.

Mobile Mrs. Mops Do Their Stuff

London, Mar. 28.

As flood waters in the Home Counties continued to recede today mobile Mrs. Mops were standing by to help in the great clean-up of inundated homes.

Fifty of the cleaning units manned by W.V.S. have been provided from money from Canada, including a £5,000 gift from the Toronto Evening Telegram.

Other W.V.S. personnel using Army "Ducks" have been keeping mobile canteens going day and night and distributing clothing during the floods.

In Yorkshire, however, the floods began to rise after the night's rain and more families had to be evacuated. In the Selby area, where supplies were dropped by parachute earlier to marooned villagers, Royal Air Force food reception stations were set up in the top floors of flooded houses from which a lifeboat was to pick up further supplies to be dropped by a Lancaster later today.

Water 13 to 14 feet deep swelled around Wistow Village. "Operation Drinkables" under which the Royal Air Force supplied drinking water to London homes while the Lea Bridge water filters were out of action through the floods, ended today.

One hundred Air Force tankers, which worked in co-operation with the Army and Metropolitan Waterboards, delivered 230,000 gallons of water to householders in four days. Five hundred Northern Command troops, including R.E.s from the Military Engineering School, are making satisfactory progress in clearing floodwaters.

"GRAVE FAULT" — SUICIDE

Paris, Mar. 28.

The body of a 15-year-old schoolgirl has been recovered from the River Seine in a Paris suburb. A note left on the river bank said: "I am going to drown myself because I have committed a grave fault."

The headmistress of the girl's school said that the girl had hidden the quarterly report containing marks for her class and was afraid to own up when an inquiry was made. *—Reuter*.

electricity, water and telephones were still in operation. Schools, shops and factories were closed.

Political Background

This demonstration in Dusseldorf coincides with a similar one in Essen this morning and follows a number of stoppages and demonstrations in various towns of the Ruhr. Demonstrations and stoppages of work are also taking place today in Witten, affecting between 2,000 and 3,000 people. In Cologne yesterday 5,000 workers stopped work.

At Osnabruck, 8,000 building workers ceased work as a protest against the lack of bread. All demonstrations have been orderly, the statement concluded.

Keith Garner, Reuters Correspondent in Dusseldorf, adds that senior British officials claim that political agitators are organising the Ruhr food strikes with the object of influencing the Moscow conference.

"The incidents would not have taken place without the food crisis," one of them said, "but the action the agitators have taken in the Ruhr at the moment certainly does not come from former Nazis."

It is believed that no British military personnel were injured during the demonstrations.

In Hand

A senior British official said: "So far there is no direct evidence that Communists or any other specific political party are behind the demonstrations but we are naturally watching and investigating."

Dr. Kurt Schumacher, leader of the Social Democrat Party, told me by phone from Hanover this evening that he was in constant touch with Dusseldorf and that the trade unions had the demonstrations firmly in hand. "To say that the Communist Party is behind the demonstrations is greatly over-estimating the power of the Communists in the area," he said—*Reuter*.

Shinwell To Tell The House

London, Mar. 28.

Informed Whitehall sources said that the Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, will explain Government's new coal economy measures to the House of Commons next Wednesday.

It is quite certain, it was understood, that all residential heating by gas and power will be prohibited during June, July and August. Some exemptions will be made for babies, invalids and the aged.

Otherwise, it will be an offence for anyone to use gas or electricity to heat a room. There will be no restriction on the use of coal, these sources reported, and coal deliveries will continue throughout the summer. The B.B.C. will not broadcast during the day—now five hours daily—during which all use of power for domestic purposes is prohibited. *Associated Press*.

Alpine Trek Hero Gets Divorce

London, Mar. 29.

Stanley Walter Russell Edwards, 24, soldier of Norwich, who recently tramped across the Alps from Italy to England with his Nuccia Tenna, 34-year-old Italian woman, today was granted a decree nisi of divorce at Norwich on the grounds of adultery by his wife.

In the same court room this month Signorina Tenna was charged with illegal entry into England and was told by the magistrate that she could stay in the country until her soldier lover was free to marry her.

Edwards, an alleged deserter was sent back to his unit overseas after being bound over for aiding and abetting her.

He was present today to hear Judge Lawson Campbell pronounce the decree in an undefended suit.

In a statement alleged to have been made by Edwards at the Police Court hearing, he said that with the money from the sale of his Tenna's shop they travelled by train to Milan, then they began to tramp through the St. Bernard Pass, often waist deep in snow, and thence across France to Roulogne and the Channel.

A fisherman took them to within three miles of the English coast and from there the couple rowed ashore in a dinghy bought from the fisherman for £6.

The two were found exhausted in a squatters camp. *Associated Press*.

He Would Kill Baby

Singapore, Mar. 28.

Lieutenant-General Numata, Chief of Staff to the late Count Terauchi, continuing his evidence at the afternoon session of the Japanese massacre trial today gave further details of the Japanese Army code and stated:

"A poor nation" like Japan was dependent on implicit obedience of her soldiers for success in war.

He quoted "suicide planes, human torpedoes and human bullets" as working examples of the Japanese code of absolute obedience.

In answer to a question by the prosecution, Numata said that if he was ordered by a superior officer to bayonet a helpless baby, he would do so without hesitation—*Reuter*.

SOVIET PURGE OF NAZIS

Berlin, Mar. 28.

Newspaper speculation on the disappearance from the Soviet sector of a number of Berlin University students and members of youth organisations, had a sequel today when an official of the Soviet Commandantura told Soviet correspondents that six persons had been arrested for "secret Fascist activity, the possession of weapons and other offences against the occupation authorities."

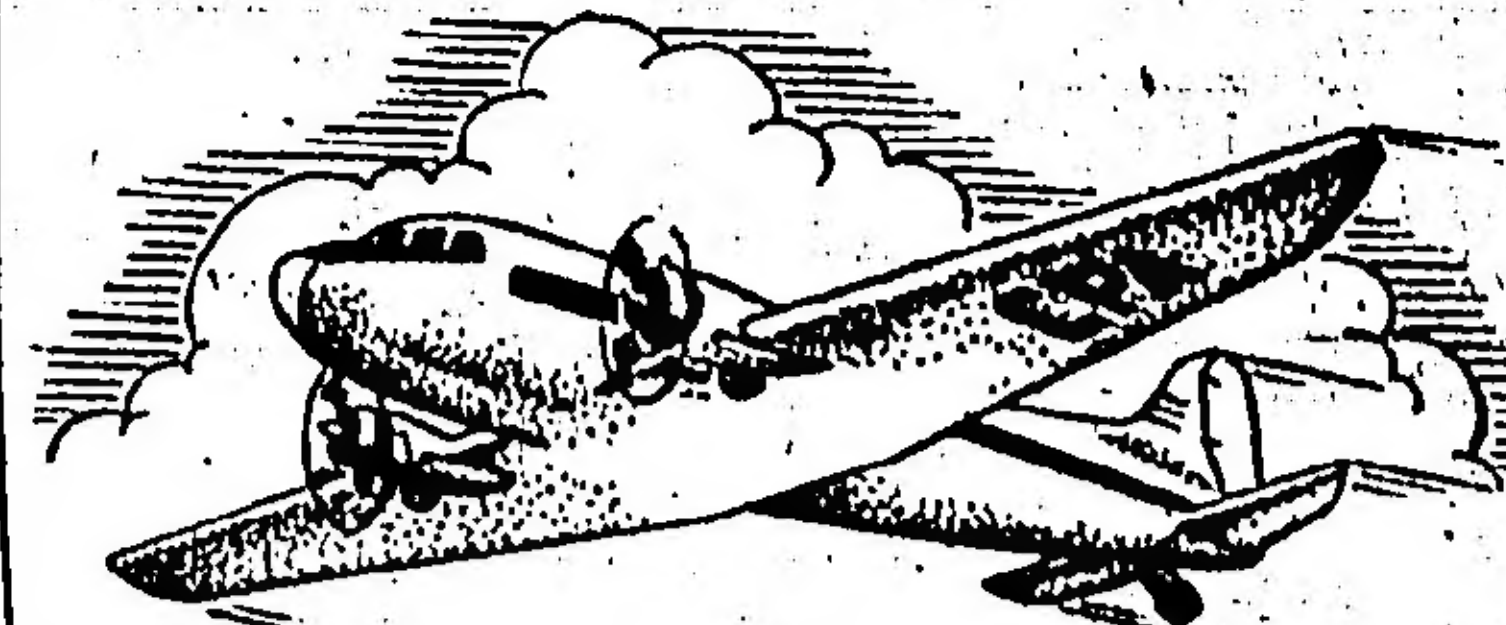
The arrests were a follow up to "Operation Selection Board" in the Western zones and investigations were still proceeding, an official said—*Reuter*.

WOT! NO GUINNESS?

Dublin, Mar. 28.

Guinness Brewery officials announced tonight that they would close down in four weeks unless coal supplies were replenished before then.

The closure of Guinness will dislocate the liquor trade, not only in Ireland but in Northern Ireland, England and Scotland, where Guinness is sold in large quantities. *Associated Press*.



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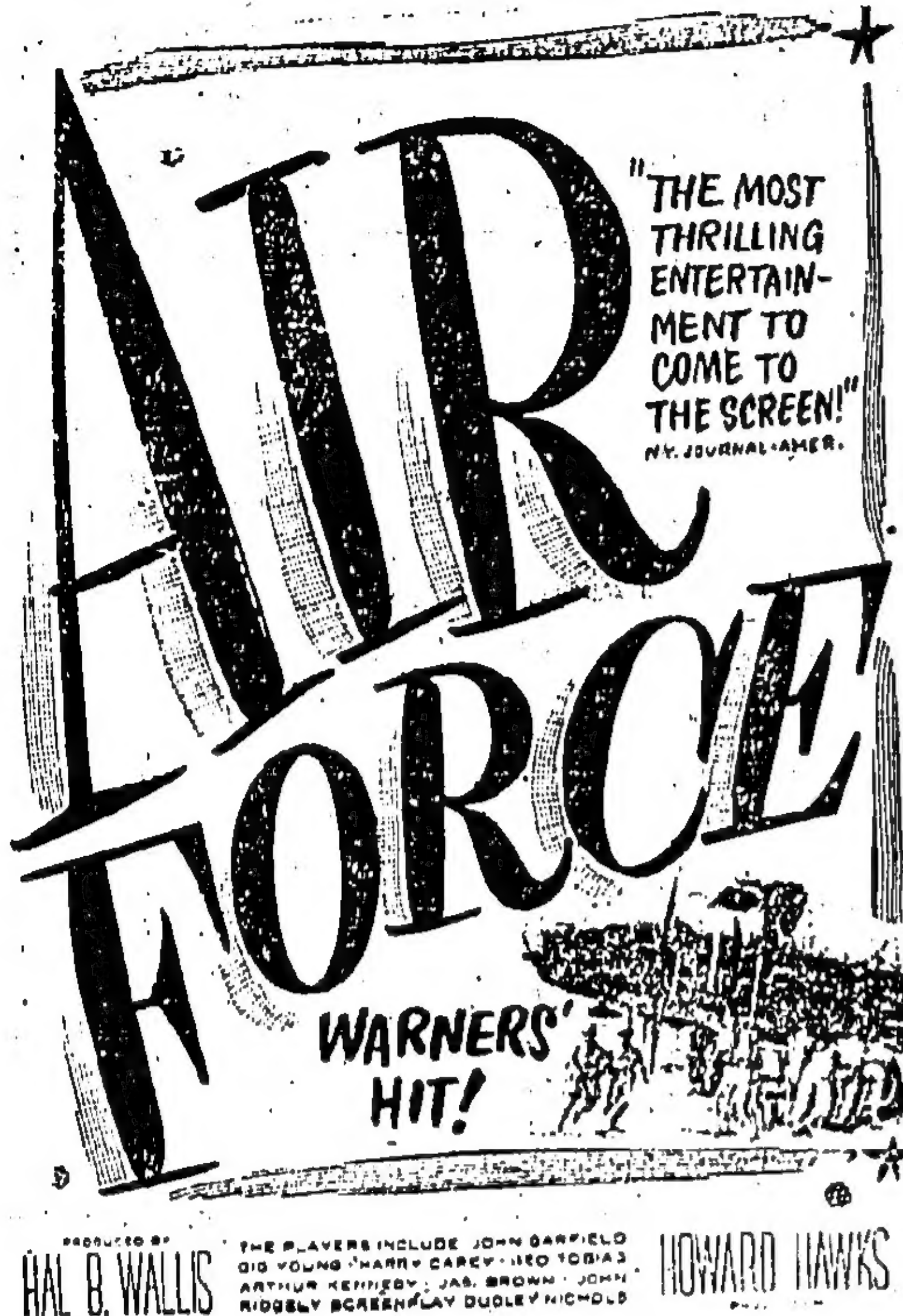
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RED "POLICE" STATES Accusations By U.S. Statesmen

"Impressed" Army In Korea

Washington, Mar. 28. United States Government policy-makers that Russia is running "police" states in the Soviet occupation zones and maintaining an "impressed" army of half a million men in northern Korea have been made public.

These accusations are contained in a document representing testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

The appropriation at issue— which the committee approved— was the War Department request for an immediate \$300,000,000 emergency appropriation for relief in United States occupation zones.

In the document, Assistant Secretary of War Howard Petersen is quoted as cautioning Congress that failure to approve the funds would "bankrupt" United States foreign policy, that the "position of world leadership has certain responsibilities" and that "they cost money."

Of the requested \$300,000,000, a total of \$97,000,000 would be allocated for Germany, \$18,000,000 for Austria, \$74,000 (described as an "inconsequential amount") for Italy, \$144,000,000 for Japan and \$68,000,000 for Korea.

Korean Curtain

This \$300,000,000 would be in addition to: The previously voted \$425,000,000 appropriation for relief costs in occupied zones for the 12 months ending June 30; The War Department request for \$725,000,000 for the same purpose in its budget for the year ending July 1; A pending measure to authorize expenditure of \$350,000,000 for relief in Italy, Greece, Hungary, Austria, Poland and China; President Truman's request for \$400,000,000 for aid to Turkey and Greece; and United States contributions to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

During the hearings today, Lieutenant-General J. B. Hodge, Commander of the United States Forces in Korea, told the committee that a curtain divides southern Korea and the Soviet occupied northern half of the country and added: "Why the Russians take the attitude that they do I do not know."

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Washington, Mar. 28.

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Impressed Army

General Hodge replied: "The information we have from sources of information we get indicated that it is by and large an impressed army."

Another member asked the Assistant Secretary of War: "To what extent is Russia winning over support and allegiance and cooperation of the European people, which would make them Russian allies in the event of another war with the United States?"

Mr. Petersen replied: "In the occupied areas I would say that they are not making much progress outside of their own zones, where they have as usual a police state."—Reuter.

Another U.S.-Soviet Argument

Sofia, Mar. 27 (delayed). The United States and Soviet delegates on the United Nations Commission investigating the Balkans argued off in a heated, three-hour debate for the second straight day today over the American proposal that the Greek charges of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia supporting an autonomous Macedonian government be investigated.

The Soviet delegate, M. Lavrilovich, accused the United States delegate, Mr. Mark Ethridge, of trying to "whitewash the Greek government."

Mr. Ethridge in return said: "I am not willing to close my mind to the idea that other governments also have been responsible for the Greek situation."

An argument broke out when Mr. Ethridge requested the Bulgarian and Yugoslav liaison officers to make a specific answer to the Greek charges that their governments were covering a movement in Greece in attempting to acquire a province for themselves.—United Press.

Rangoon, Mar. 28. The Burma Oil Company employees resumed work today after three-day strike. The end of the strike followed the Government's appeal to the workers last night.—Reuter.

RUBBER SUPPLY THREATENED

New Delhi, Mar. 28. H. A. Salim, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Indonesian Republic, declared today that worldwide shipments of rubber and copra will cease on Jan. 31, 1949, unless the Dutch Government fulfills its promise to withdraw its troops from Republican territory by that time.

Salim, who is accompanying Indonesian delegates to the inter-Asian conference, added however: "I have no reason to doubt the good faith of the Dutch Government."—United Press.

Raid On Catholics

Rome, Mar. 29. Three Yugoslav war criminals wanted by the Yugoslav government were reported today to have been found when the British and Italian police last night raided the Yugoslav Roman Catholic college of San Gerolamo.

Seventy people were detained but the majority of them were released after questioning which went on throughout the night.

It was originally thought that Ante Pavelitch, the Croat "Quisling" leader, was using the college as a hideout during the visit he made to Rome and the police hoped to take him in the surprise raid.

He was not, however, among those detained.

Earlier this month Pavelitch was reported to be in Genoa, trying to escape to South America.—Reuter.

Toulon Commander To Die

Paris, Mar. 28. Admiral Jean de Laborde, 69-year-old former Commander of the French Fleet at Toulon, was sentenced to death today by the Versailles High Court on charges of intelligence with the enemy, acts prejudicial to national defence and destruction of French ships.

The Admiral was also sentenced to national degradation and confiscation of his property.

After the Allied landings in North Africa Admiral de Laborde, as Commander-in-Chief of the French Mediterranean Fleet, received a telegram from Admiral Darlan inviting the French Fleet to leave Toulon and join the Allied Forces in Oran.

Instead, the Fleet was sent to the Atlantic and although it was first reported that the Admiral went down with his ship, a later report said that he had been captured and sent to Germany.

The prosecutor said during the trial today that de Laborde showed "implacable hostility to the Allies and boasted that the British flag would no longer fly over the Mediterranean."

He added that de Laborde had not shown any open complicity with the enemy.—Reuter.

was reported to be in Genoa, trying to escape to South America.—Reuter.

Most Americans Dead In Five Years?

Washington, Mar. 28. Former Governor George S. Earle of Pennsylvania said today that most Americans may be dead five years from now because "we are too naive and charitable to use the atom bomb on Russia before she uses it against us."

One-time Minister to Bulgaria and Turkey, Mr. Earle told the House Un-American Activities Committee that Russian leaders were "ruthless fanatics, bent on our destruction" and there was no reason to doubt they would use the atom bomb if they had it.

He added, "Because we won't attack first, I don't think more than 10 per cent of us will be alive five years from now."

Mr. Earle testified on the bill to outlaw the American Communist Party after Governor Kim Sigler of Michigan warned that the Communists were trying to take over Labour unions and destroy industry as a prelude to an attempt to overthrow the government.

Mr. Sigler told the Committee that United States Communists

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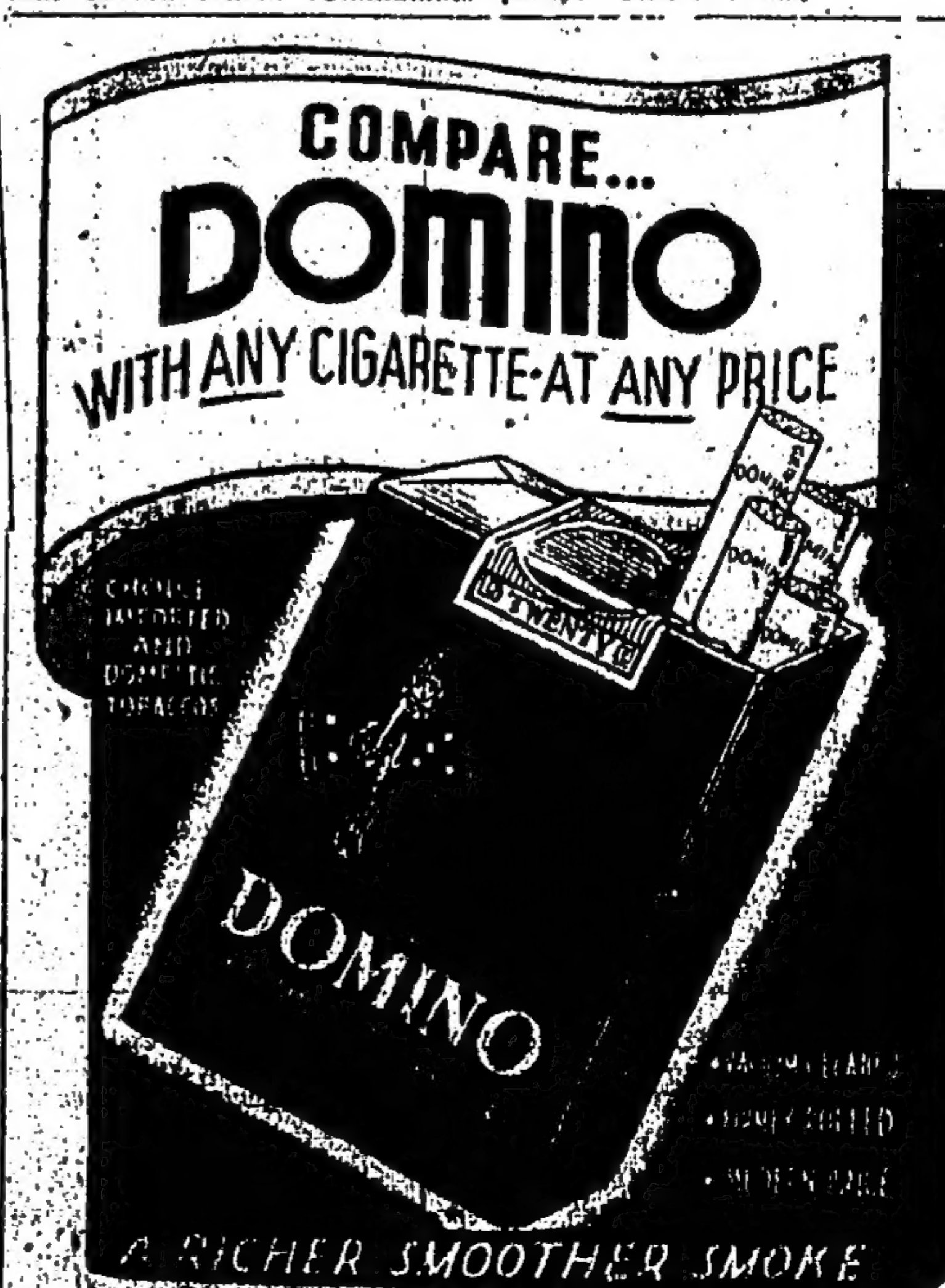
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WED. THUR. & SAT. 2nd, 3rd & 5th APRIL
AT 7.30 P.M.

BOOKING HOUSES 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000

CHINA: A Market Or A Mirage?

In this factual report on the China Market, a business man with wide connections in China reviews the barriers between British industry and 450 million potential customers. He stresses the importance of a new approach and realistic commercial tactics for the survival and expansion of Britain's China trade.

It is now long since the people of Chungking turned out to sing in the streets at the news of Japan's surrender, and the remnants of the British commercial community burst into a "Te Deum": "Back to the Coast! Back to Shanghai, back to Hong Kong, back to normalcy, hot water, and profit earning. It has been a bitter and disillusioning time though it may be hoped that the worst of the interregnum is over. Trade is responding well to the abandonment of the crudely anti-foreign Companies Law in July, the retreat of the Communists, and signs of a clean-up under Shanghai's reforming mayor, K.C. Wao. There has been a good harvest, and there are still Taipans who repeat the hallowed adage that after three good harvests in succession China recovers from anything.

It is true that the basic characteristics of a country change but slowly, even when it passes through a nine-year cataclysm. This is as true of China as it is of India. Both depend almost wholly on agriculture, and agriculture in both countries is at a deadlock. Pressure of population, primitive techniques, division and subdivision of petty landholdings under oppressive systems of land tenure all combine to produce a growing mass poverty which constitutes the real social force behind all other changes. The war has reacted differently on India and China—tr which Indians may be thankful—but in both countries the problem of the desperate and hungry agrarian proletariat animates all other problems.

For Jobs

In India, Chinos and his colleagues spent months splitting hairs with Muslims and Hindus, and still the argument goes on in Delhi: why? Because of the competition for jobs. The middle classes fight for jobs to avoid being forced down to the level of the peasant; communities, which historically have religious frontiers, fight for a Government which will favour their claims. To all the complex political issues in India, this fear of insecurity, this pressure of the enormous mass behind you, is the key. In China similarly, General Marshall's inability to find a formula upon which Kuomintang and Yenan could work together upon the crucial bargaining point that Chinese Communism is in fact an agrarian movement. For all its manifold weaknesses, it is therefore conscious of its long-run strength. Bright ideas of transforming the Eastern scene by industrialisation, or by opening up channels of trade, or by increasing purchasing power, cut no ice whatsoever—unless related to the poverty of the peasant and the vicious circle of land management.

Coast Trade

It was the fashion in China, during the war, to cast additional opprobrium on the enemy by pointing to the steady rise in all indices of national prosperity in the years 1925-1937, particularly so far as these were induced by Kuomintang planning. Such developments, as did take place prior to 1937, were, however, limited to Coast trade, a moderate industrialisation about the cities of Shanghai and Hangchow, and some opening-up of the interior. To finance even this much development was not easy. Long years ago, the foreign merchant's problem was to find commodities the Chinese would take in exchange for their coveted tea and silk. Yet even before World War II, China was having difficulty in finding goods to sell to the western nations in order to buy the machinery and equipment for her development programmes. (The first blue-print for the industrialisation of China long anticipated the Bannan Plan—Dr. Sun Yat Sen's "International Development of China" appeared in 1921.) Already her balance of trade was precarious; foreign nations fought to share a market which was limited by China's shortage of goods for export and by the increasing shyness of the foreign investor to finance the imports against the remote possibility of a future return.

Loan Interest

Two-thirds of the customs revenue, a large part of China's budgetary income, was absorbed in the payment of interest on existing loans, and by 1937 the Government was borrowing heavily internally to finance its schemes. In 1930 machinery and equipment and other capital goods accounted for only 14 per cent of all China's imports; by 1937, nearly 30 per cent. Great as were the hopes held out by this expansion, it was, in default of deep-seated changes, a limited one. Nor was it of much avail to China in her struggle against Japan. All that had been built up with such difficulty and such expenditure was a "penny bank" which was a mere day's interest.

hards; nor was the foreigner's plant and property long denied to grasping Nippon.

At the outbreak of the war, Britain's stake in China was all-important, to a group of powerful trading firms and banks, but its relation to our world interests as a whole can be judged from these figures for 1937 (which exclude Hong Kong):

British Exports to China: \$5.0 million or 1 per cent of total British exports and re-exports.

British Imports from China: \$1.3 million or 3 per cent of total British imports.

British long term investments in China: \$50 million or 14 per cent of total overseas long term investments.

Shipping revenue from China trade (1936): \$5 million or 34 per cent of total British shipping revenue.

Hong Kong

But China had an additional indirect importance to Britain, and Britain's status as a world trader. The Colony of Hong Kong sent us goods valued at \$3,539,000. The free port, was the centre of a large entrepot trade and a flourishing smuggling business. Hong Kong's imports of certain goods, such as well-known brands of razor blades, to be found on retail shelves throughout China, were greater than China's imports! The Colony was a valued possession, yet an integral part of China's economic set-up. Furthermore, China traded with other parts of the British Empire, and the "British connection" was greater than the stake of Britain alone, though largely dependent on it. The figures we have given for investments are conservative. Assets are heavily depreciated in the books of British trading firms in China. In 1937 British-owned property amounted to a large figure.

In 1937 Britain's exports to China about held their own—due mainly to long established connections and respected "brand" names. Cotton piece goods had slumped; woollens had fallen off; the trade in iron and steel and certain specialised products was holding out against German, Japanese and American competition. But if "muck and truck" was doing well, British machinery, machine tools and engineering products were not sharing in the expansion of China's demand for capital goods. While capital equipment rose from 15 per cent to 30 per cent of China's imports between 1930 and 1937, the proportion of capital equipment in British exports to China declined from 45 per cent to 30 per cent. We were selling less of the very items of which China was buying more from the world.

Price-Cutting

This was ascribed by British big game to German and Japanese price-cutting. The Germans were prepared to do business on one-tenth the profit margin of British firms, even to sell at a loss to "get the business." British enterprise was accused of slackness and out-of-date methods—particularly in the matter of publicity. Machines intrinsically better than the models of competitors Jacked "fish." A flimsy folder with crossed Union Jacks and the signature "Buy British" advertised a lute. To extol the German—counterpart a thick catalogue, prettily illustrated, with elaborate instructions, detailed specifications and price list of spares and fittings was issued free. There were also complaints that British houses held agencies for competing lines and that in any case, they held far too many agencies to give proper attention to all. Their established names, and great reserve, gave them an overwhelming power; to whom else was the manufacturer—himself naturally ignorant of the market—to apply?

Undoubtedly the British salesman had a tendency to rely on British firms in China, or Chinese firms with an important British connection, to buy his lines simply on their British label. Up-country he would stay overnight at the plant, gossip, drink the manager's whisky, play a few sets of tennis, a few rubbers of bridge, display a disinclination to talk shop in detail and be offended if he did not book Chinese order. He did not learn Chinese nor did he mix socially with Chinese. His interest in his line, in particular and in Chinese conditions in general was more often perfunctory than profound. The sympathy which his firm offered was usually poorer than was offered by foreign competitors.

Old Customs

In such conditions the "old China hand" had his answer and still his own. British

tious, but in the long run they earn not only profits but—what is the secret of repeat orders—the respect of the Chinese. The long and medium term credits extended by German and American firms have repeatedly got them into trouble. Established connections are better than fresh ones. Old lines are better than new. At least, he qualifies, great care must be exercised in introducing new lines, owing to Chinese conservatism.

To the criticism that quality is not always a better selling point than price he replies, first, that the Chinese like all Asiatics, works his equipment to death, and will buy the hard-wearing machine after the cheap one has let him down; second, that you can't knock sense into the British manufacturer anyhow. To the suggestion that British firms should employ more trained technicians, he merely says: "We employ as many as we can keep—our keep—we don't keep them for show"; or, "Look at I.C.I."—on which individual case there can be no dispute. To the allegation that British selling was never aggressive enough, he retorts that the Chinese dislike aggression, commercial as well as political, and if they get too much of it from one country they react towards the others. Finally, he propounds the well-worn theory that the Chinese have more qualities in common with the British than any other westerner—(Lin Yu-tung describes the Chinese as the "gentlemen of Asia")—and that upon honesty, caution and tradition Britain's fortunes in China were founded and will survive.

Walk Like Agag

It is true that during the early stages of the war, China turned to British and American trade. But trade dwindled rapidly as defeat followed defeat, and many British (and other foreign) firms, particularly banks, did not exclude the possibility that the rising sun had risen over the Coast for once and for all. Furthermore, that under it—and the stable conditions it would eventually bring—it would still be possible to do good business. In so far as they acted accordingly, it will be remembered against them. But when the British Government itself had to close the Burma Road, the big houses had also to walk like Agag. Too few, perhaps, sent senior representatives to Chungking early on. These firms which did move their H.Q. to Chungking were rewarded.

Meanwhile, the British Government made two token gestures towards keeping British trade in being. These were the granting of an export credit for \$3 million in 1939 and for \$5 million in 1941. In 1944 followed a credit for \$50 million which, after a long and bitter haggle, was confined to purchases made during the war, the outstanding balance to be cancelled on the promulgation of peace. The Americans, in addition to their vast undertakings in China on Lease Lend, granted a credit of \$500 millions in gold, without strings. After the fall of Burma, imports into China were limited to the volume which could be carried by the A.T.C. and C.N.A.C. air services. This consisted almost entirely of Government purchases for war purposes. British goods were never more than a small fraction of the total, which was virtually all American.

Prestige, Ebbs

British prestige ebbed alarmingly in China during these years. The worst period was sustained by Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr (Lord Inverchapel), who, imperturbable and charming, won all Chinese hearts and played his single trump—the Battle of Britain—far more effectively than the Ministry of Information, spending in China a rumoured \$750,000, played up the saga of successes from Alamein to Berlin. Clark-Kerr was succeeded by mumbly, kindly Sir Horace Seymour, who arrived just as the Americans were moving in. China had been agreed an American sphere of operations—and the Chinese knew it. On Churchill's plea, Hitler was put before Japan—so the Chinese understood. Though British and American military worked together all over China, the British cadre seemed always to be dwindling. But in the rebuilding of China there appeared to be scope for both, while America's growing strategic and economic interest pressed; just and to which he, and is yet in sight, his degree to which China has distinguished in only now becoming apparent. Please contact the Chinese Government for details.

derly manner—before Central Government troops arrived by air. It was found that the gap between free and occupied China was not easily bridged, nor transport easily restored. Though the great trek back down river started, the task of reoccupation had to be undertaken by planes. Officials who took over territories and expelled the puppets, frequently failed in their trust. There were big temptations when the Japanese-sponsored currency became almost valueless, and real estate, to say nothing of movables, could be bought for derisory prices by Chungking standards. When the people in the occupied areas, who had to acquire National currency, realised what was happening, discontent grew. The printing press worked as hard as ever, and although prices at first fell owing to the hunger for CN\$ in the Japanese area, inflation has once again become the salient fact of everyday life.

Black Market

Custom duty is levied not on the c.i.f. value of imports, but on their black market value, often 300 per cent to 400 per cent greater. The Customs don't see why they should forego badly needed revenue. But it deters the honest merchant and restrains the very trade needed to build up China's strength. In effect, it forces everyone into the black market. Inflation makes everything ridiculous—it has an insane logic of its own, by which it produces ever more inflation, ever less stability, economic, financial or psychological.

The other source of revenue is the traditional land tax—still administered by the Kuomintang through the old channels and vitiated by the curse of absentee landlordism. Thus the Government's dilemma is complete; it cannot tax; it must inflate; the more it inflates, the more difficult to stop the inflation by taxation. On VJ Day the T. T. rate was CN\$3,000 to the £; today it could hardly be stabilised at CN\$35,000. Already one large debt issue has been repaid at par; but an appeal may lie under Chinese equity law.

On top of inflation comes the world food shortage bringing worse chaos to a country where rationing is impossible because the essential administrative machinery does not yet exist.

During the war, China was given Great Power status; extraterritoriality was abolished by treaties with the various powers concerned; in the case of Britain, on condition that a new trade treaty was negotiated within six months of the end of the war. The trade treaty is in preparation. Meanwhile, nationalist Kuomintang officials will not employ the foreigners who used to run the international settlements, and competent Chinese municipal officers and technicians are in short supply. The great city of Shanghai is described as a nightmare, in which law, order, cleanliness and amenities have almost disappeared. A nightmare in which packed cabarets are turning over hot money, profiteers go in fear of kidnappers, collaborators keep their tainted money on payment of a levy. The nadir was reached when a well-known German Nazi brought a libel action against a British citizen for calling him a Nazi; and there are now signs that the Chinese feel that face is at stake.

War-Or Aftermath

It is not easy to decide which has destroyed more of China's scanty industrial and transportation equipment—the war or the aftermath. Parts of North China, intact when the Japanese started to hand over their weapons to Communists or guerrillas, are said to have suffered more in the past twelve months than in the previous eight years. Of China's 8,750 miles of railways (cf. India's 42,000) the civil war is credited with destroying nearly a third, and about 5,000 miles are due for urgent restoration.

Of the pre-war total of 5,385,000 spindles, China may be lucky to have the 1913 total of 1,200,000 left in usable condition. She is anxious to place huge orders on Britain for textile machinery. It is, however, difficult to restore such industries as survive to full operation. The shortage of fuel is crippling. Output of the Kailash mines, in which much British capital is invested, is still well below pre-war output, and the "tax" is said to be loading heavily on to inflated operating costs and "controlled" prices. Although the consumer pays that rate of depreciation and stability in which trade could return to the pre-war level, these hopes are not going to be realised. Apart from the ravages of destruction, the

about \$40-a-ton for coal). The Chung Fu mines, jointly owned by the Chinese Government and the Peking Syndicate Ltd., a British concern, have just been freed from the Communists. China is ready to import coal, and has approached India, Australia, Indo-China and U.S.A.—but the shortage is world-wide. Even if power were available the cost of manufacture is almost prohibitive. The cost of labour in Shanghai is five or six times its pre-war cost in real terms. This makes it as dear as British labour, though its productivity is far less, and its discipline has been destroyed by Communist influence and labour news from America. While these conditions exist, trade cannot revive, and it is no consolation that small consignments can be sold at huge profits. It is only the larger firms, with large reserves to fall back on, who take an optimistic view of the future; the smaller trader, backbone of commerce in China, is being forced to the wall, even if for a time he keeps going by participating in practices which he hates. So long as fortunes can be made out of Lease-Lend, UNRRA, gold hoarding, differential exchange cross rates, and black market manipulation, no real improvement can be expected.

Hong Kong Refuge

During this interregnum, trade takes refuge in Hong Kong which, in British hands, has been rapidly restored to something like normal. Chinese students may demonstrate against the anomaly of Hong Kong—but the Chinese Government has reintroduced provisions in the Company law which will permit firms registered in Hong Kong to trade in China, and so enable the colony to resume its traditional role in China's economy. Exports in the first half of 1946 to Hong Kong totalled \$1,881,071 (1936, \$1,962,324) as compared with \$1,910,714 to China (1936, \$2 million). In addition, China, Burma and India shared relief shipments of over \$1,000,000. From these figures China's hunger for imports may be realised.

Against the sombre background of the present may be set China's own ambitions for the future. The "C.N.R.R.A. plan" takes over all the old plans and industrialises and transforms China anew. The American five-year plan, bulking 3,400 pages, and drawn up at the request of the Chinese Government by the U.S.F.E.A., whose wartime activities throughout the East worried British business, entails a moderate expenditure of \$467,000,000 for railways, roads and road transport, and factories. With this plan goes the proposed Yangtze Valley scheme, designed after the model of the T.V.A. Salient points are: development of antimony, tungsten, tin and mercury extractive industries; raising pre-war coal output from 20 million tons to 35 million; iron ore from 2 million to 5 million; establishment of chemical, textile, electrical and consumer goods industries; installation of electric stations with a total output of 415,000 kw.; laying 6,000 miles of new railway requiring 1,500 new locomotives and 23,000 rolling stock units; importation of 75,000 trucks for an improved highway system.

American Umbrella?

Is this the "American umbrella" under which British trade can ultimately take shelter? To such a programme, modest as it is by the standards of China's ambitious political tranquillity is essential. If China can be pacified, and an international public works scheme started, then British trade can flourish, even if the lion's share of the capital goods required goes to American industry. But American opinion is veering against the making of a huge loan unless unity is achieved. Left-wing opinion is suspicious of the U.S. Army's China policy of aid to the Generalissimo, and its hope that Prime Minister T. V. Soong will emerge as a "strong man." The U.S. Army—which, like the German before the war, has emerged with a policy of its own and means to carry it out in various parts of the world—seeks to tie "T.V." along with Lease-Lend equipment, the support of 35,000 marines, and "dribbling" advances of \$20 million or so from the Import-Export bank. But is this enough to ensure unity in China?

Moreover, the Sino-American economic approach to the agricultural and agrarian problem is not radical. It holds no prospects of early relief for the cultivator, therefore it does not touch the reality which limits China's power to purchase abroad. In essence, the plan would be a gift from, or long-term investment by, America.

national settlement, but it seems inconceivable that the United States would make the contemplated loans for development and stabilisation without arrangements whereby American personnel ensured that no repetition of the past was possible. The machinery of Bretton Woods may make such supervision possible. In the past China, with foreign control of her Customs, has been a good payer but considerable amounts of sterling loans and interest are outstanding after nine years of war.

4% Chinese Gold Loan, 1898 for \$19,000,000 1.3.39 \$2,090,425
4% Chinese Gold Loan, 1908 for \$5,000,000 5.4.39 \$250,000
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Little To Sell

Against these and future obligations, and requirements of trade, what has China to sell? Few of her export commodities are indispensable to the world's economy. Tungsten, antimony, tin, silk, bristles, wood-oil, eggs, tea. All can be obtained elsewhere, or substitutes found. Prices demanded for these products under inflationary conditions, have long precluded serious commercial dealings in them, and have become the subject of elaborate inter-Government barter deals. During the war, Russia and America took most of China's mineral exports. Limited quantities together with silk, bristles, wood-oil, etc., were sold in world markets, some to Japan, and enabled China to accumulate considerable reserves of foreign exchange. Therefore, at the present time, she can pay cash for urgently needed or profitable imports. Actual imports from China by Britain totalled \$220,322 in the first half of 1946; and taking China and Hong Kong together, our exports totalled nearly \$4,000,000 for which we get in return goods, valued at less than \$200,000. Undoubtedly, all the materials China can produce would be welcomed here at a fair price.

What priority should be accorded to the China market in our export drive? The great trading houses, such as Liddell Brothers, or Jardine Matheson & Co., with their smaller emulators, can sell almost anything now; but what prospects are there of large, sustained exports of machinery and equipment in exchange for much-needed raw materials at reasonable prices—or for cash, preferably hard currency? A suggestion was made that China might become a source of dollars to Britain, if all trading could frankly be put on a U.S. dollar basis; but it is reported that the Foreign Office did not take kindly to this idea, possibly encouraged by the recent improvement in the sterling-dollar cross-rate, which has long shown the pound at a discount.

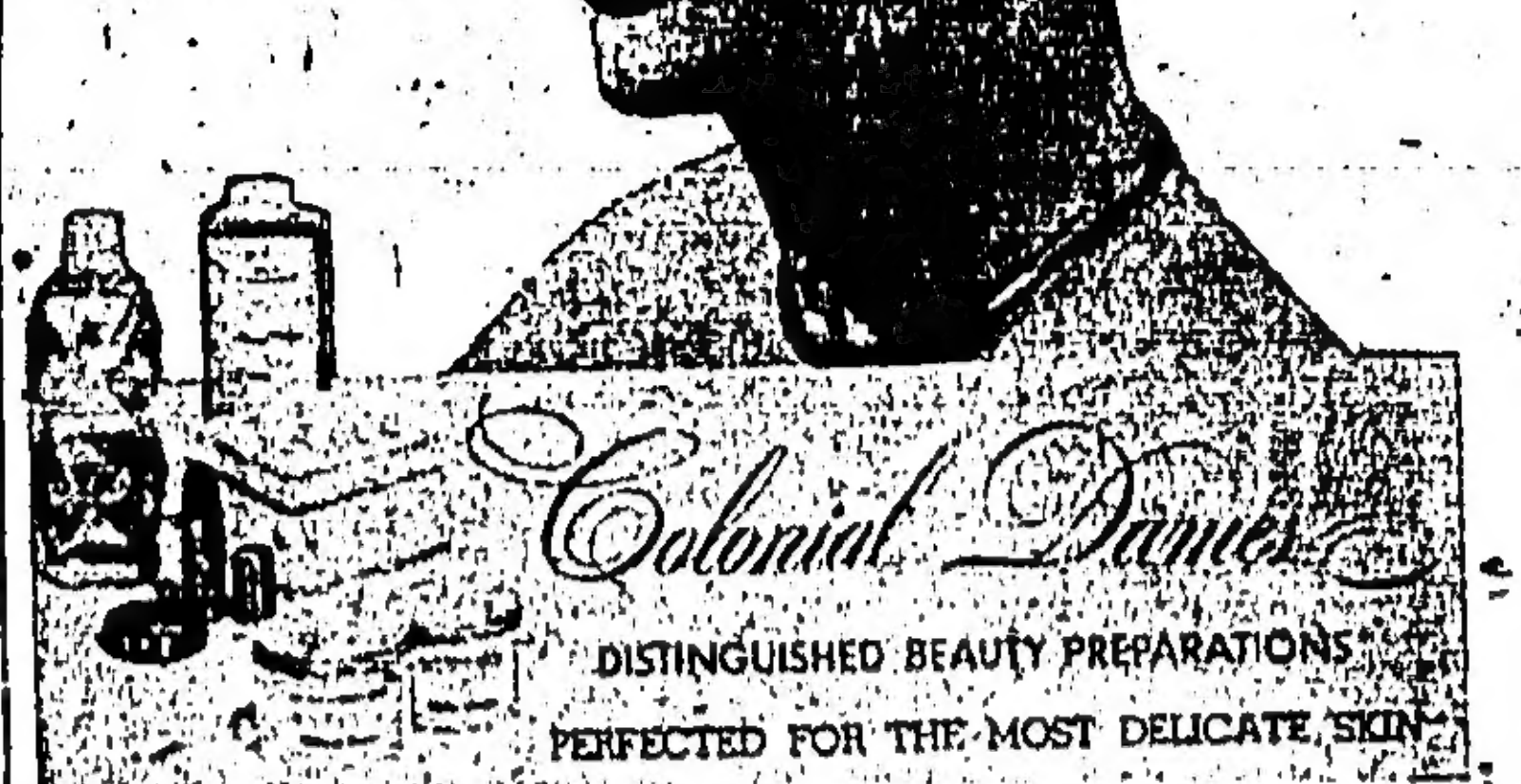
Hard Struggle

Many British firms have had a hard struggle to regain possession of their property, withheld by the Chinese authorities after being taken from the Japs. Valuable stocks have been sold off, equipment pilfered. There has been bitterness at indications that Kuomintang officials are interested in building up Government corporations for import/export business. The British-owned railways face the problem of the renewal of their agreements. Chinese coastal and river shipping (which netted \$1,000,000 for great British shipping firms, such as Butterfield & Swire) is being taken from the foreign flag, and becomes the profitable monopoly of the China Merchants Company. Even in ocean shipping the Chinese Government is proving restrictive; so far it has not reopened Hankow as a terminal port. Incidentally, it still costs more to transfer cargo from Pukow to Shanghai—lighterage and coals hire—than the whole freight San Francisco-Shanghai.

Much will hang on the new trade treaty, which Sir Ralph Stevenson, our new Ambassador, will have to negotiate with Nanking (for H.M. Socialist Government, now that the "Imperial Hangover" (in Sir Stafford Cripps' phrase) has been cleared away). British houses in China are at least glad that the American trade treaty will be negotiated first in view of the greater strength of the American hand. Given the question of a new trade treaty, an important question will be the

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Undoubtedly, all the materials China can produce would be welcomed here at a fair price.

What priority should be accorded to the China market in our export drive? The great trading houses, such as Liddell Brothers, or Jardine Matheson & Co., with their smaller emulators, can sell almost anything now; but what prospects are there of large, sustained exports of machinery and equipment in exchange for much-needed raw materials at reasonable prices—or for cash, preferably hard currency?

A suggestion was made that China might become a source of dollars to Britain, if all trading could frankly be put on a U.S. dollar basis; but it is reported that the Foreign Office did not take kindly to this idea, possibly encouraged by the recent improvement in the sterling-dollar cross-rate, which has long shown the pound at a discount.

Hard Struggle

Many British firms have had a hard struggle to regain possession of their property, withheld by the Chinese authorities after being taken from the Japs.

Valuable stocks have been sold off, equipment pilfered. There has been bitterness at indications that Kuomintang officials are interested in building up Government corporations for import/export business.

The British-owned railways face the problem of the renewal of their agreements. Chinese coastal and river shipping (which netted \$1,000,000 for great British shipping firms, such as Butterfield & Swire) is being taken from the foreign flag, and becomes the profitable monopoly of the China Merchants Company.

Even in ocean shipping the Chinese Government is proving restrictive; so far it has not reopened Hankow as a terminal port. Incidentally, it still costs more to transfer cargo from Pukow to Shanghai—lighterage and coals hire—than the whole freight San Francisco-Shanghai.

Much will hang on the new trade treaty, which Sir Ralph Stevenson, our new Ambassador, will have to negotiate with Nanking (for H.M. Socialist Government, now that the "Imperial Hangover" (in Sir Stafford Cripps' phrase) has been cleared away).

British houses in China are at least glad that the American trade treaty will be negotiated first in view of the greater strength of the American hand. Given the question of a new trade treaty, an important question will be the

national settlement, but it seems inconceivable that the United States would make the contemplated loans for development and stabilisation without arrangements whereby American personnel ensured that no repetition of the past was possible.

The machinery of Bretton Woods may make such supervision possible. In the past China, with foreign control of her Customs, has been a good payer but considerable amounts of sterling loans and interest are outstanding after nine years of war.

Name of Loan Interest Amount to outstanding

4% Chinese Gold Loan, 1898 for \$19,000,000 1.3.39 \$2,090,425



MR. AND MRS. H. J. ARMSTRONG AFTER THEIR WEDDING ON FRIDAY, MARCH 21. THE BRIDE WAS FORMERLY MISS DIANA DODWELL, DAUGHTER OF MR. STANLEY DODWELL. THE HONEYMOON IS BEING SPENT IN INDIA. (A Gainsborough portrait).



MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 25TH ANNIVERSARY GATHERING RECENTLY. MR. T. W. KWOK IS SEEN IN THE CENTRE WITH SIR SHOUSON CHOW ON LEFT AND MR. NGAN SHING-KWAN ON THE RIGHT. (Golden Studio).



PHOTO TAKEN AFTER THE WEDDING LAST SATURDAY OF MR. HAU YUNG-HAU AND MISS MARIA THAM. (Golden Studio).



MR. HSU SHIH-YING, FORMER ACTING PREMIER OF CHINA, PROPOSING A TOAST AT THE MARRIAGE OF MR. LAWRENCE CYRIL KOTEWALL AND MISS CONSTANCE STELLA VAN BERGEN. LEFT TO RIGHT: DEAN A. P. ROSE, MR. HSU, THE BRIDE-GROOM AND BRIDE, THE HON. MR. R. R. TODD, AND MRS. ROSE. (Francis Wu Studio).



GROUP PHOTO TAKEN AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL AFTER THE WEDDING OF MR. LAWRENCE CYRIL KOTEWALL, SON OF SIR ROBERT KOTEWALL, AND MISS CONSTANCE STELLA VAN BERGEN, SECOND DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VAN BERGEN. (Francis Wu).



THE NEW MRS. KOTEWALL, CUTTING THE CAKE AT THE HONG KONG HOTEL RECEPTION, FOLLOWING HER WEDDING ON TUESDAY OF LAST WEEK. (Francis Wu).



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LILLINGTON'S
 WATERPROOFING SOLUTIONS
 PAINTCRETE (COLOURED CEMENT PAINT)
 MANNERS ENGINEERING LTD.
 Maresfield Road, Brighton

Sunday Herald

PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

Sunday, March Thirty, 1947.

Colonial Dames
 DISTINGUISHED BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
 PERFECTED FOR THE MOST DELICATE SKIN



THE FIRST IMPORTANT ATHLETIC MEETING SINCE THE WAR WAS HELD AT CAROLINE HILL LAST WEEK. A THREE CORNERED SERVICES CONTEST WON BY THE COMMANDO BRIGADE. PICTURE ABOVE SHOWS THE FINISH OF THE 880 YARDS, WITH LIEUTENANT JACKSON OF THE BUFFS JUST PIPPING CAPTAIN PEARNS, COMMANDOS, ON THE POST (Golden Studio).



COMMODORE EVERETT, R.N. AND MAJOR-GENERAL ERSKINE WATCHING THE ATHLETIC SPORTS AT CAROLINE HILL. (Golden Studio).



THE SUCCESSFUL 3 COMMANDO BRIGADE RELAY TEAM: LT. GODDARD, CPL. WYKES, CAPTAIN PEARNS AND SGT. DRAYTON. (Golden Studio).



MISS PAT MITCHELL, YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF LT. COL. AND MRS. E. J. R. MITCHELL, O.B.E. HER MARRIAGE TO MR. F. G. NIGEL, OF THE GOVERNMENT LEGAL BRANCH, WILL TAKE PLACE ON APRIL 10. (A Galasborough portrait).



THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, AIR VICE MARSHAL THE REV. J. A. JAGOE, C.B.E., ARRIVED AT KAI TAK LAST WEEK. PHOTOS SHOW ABOVE: DR. JAGOE, GROUP CAPTAIN E. A. JONES, GROUP CAPTAIN THE REV. LESLIE WRIGHT, ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF, AIR COMMAND, FAR EAST, AND SQUADRON LEADER THE REV. C. E. MOXLEY, OF KAI TAK. BELOW, THE AIR VICE MARSHAL CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GREETING GROUP CAPT. JONES, STATION COMMANDER, KAI TAK, ON HIS ARRIVAL.



FLIGHT-SERGEANT M. W. MARRIOTT (110 SQUADRON R.A.F.) AND MISS PHYLLIS HARRIS, AFTER THEIR WEDDING LAST WEEK AT THE ROSARY CHURCH, KOWLOON.

EAT
MORE GINGER

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1947.

PORTRAITS
OF
DISTINCTION

FRANCIS WU'S STUDIO
GLOUCESTER ARCADE

Caughoo Wins The National

Liverpool, Mar. 29.
Caughoo won the Grand National here today at a price of 100-1, with Lough Conn second at 33-1 and Kami third also at 33-1. Prince Regent, who was the 8-1 favourite, was fourth. Caughoo won by twenty lengths. Four lengths separated the second and third. Fifty-seven horses ran. Lovely Cottage and Wish Me Luck were scratched at the last minute.

Hours before the race (which is run over 4 1/2 miles) was due to start huge crowds covered the Aintree course despite foul wet weather. Two and a half hours' solid rain had turned the paddock into a quagmire and the going on the course was very heavy, which was the main reason why James Moran, the owner of last year's winner Lovely Cottage, said he would not run his horse again.

Home Football Results

London, Mar. 29.
The results in today's football matches were as follows:

First Division	
Villa	2 Chelsea 0
Blackpool	3 Leeds U. 0
Brentford	0 Grimsby 1
Derby Co.	1 Bolton 3
Everton	5 Stoke C. 1
(being played in the evening)	
Huddersfield	2 Manchester U. 2
Portsmouth	3 Middlesbrough 1
Sunderland	2 Sheffield U. 1
Wolves	4 Preston N.E. 1

Second Division	
Bradford	2 Southampton 3
Chesterfield	2 Barnsley 1
Fulham	0 West H. A. 1
Luton	3 Swansea 0
Manchester C.	2 Notts For. 1
Milwall	3 Newport C. 1
Plymouth Arg.	3 Spurs 4
Sheffield W.	1 Birmingham 0

Third Division South	
Aldershot	0 Southend 0
Bournemouth	1 Reading 0
Brighton	0 Queens P.R. 2
Bristol C.	1 Watford 2
Cardiff C.	0 Palace 0
Exeter	3 Leyton O. 1
Northampton	1 Bristol R. 2
Norwich	2 Torquay U. 0
Notts C.	5 Mansfield 1
Portsmouth	1 Ipswich 1
Swindon	4 Walsall 1

Third Division North	
Chester	3 Accrington 1
Crawley Alex.	2 Rochdale 2
Derbyshire	1 Oldham A. 1
Gateshead	3 Wrexham 3
Hartlepool U.	0 Doncaster R. 3
Hull City	0 Stockport C. 3
Lincoln	0 N. Brighton 0
Rotherham	4 Carlisle 0
Southport	0 Halifax 1
York City	0 Barrow 2

—Reuter.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

Swansea, Mar. 29.
Wales beat Ireland by 6 points to nil in the Rugby International match here today.

—Reuter.

FIRE AT KAI TAK

A minor outbreak of fire occurred at two o'clock yesterday afternoon involving a contractor's storehouse at the airfield at Kai Tak.

Within a quarter of an hour of the arrival of the Station Fire tender, the flames were totally extinguished. The building, in which a considerable quantity of paint was stored, was burnt out.

RECEIVING ORDER

An interim receiving order was made yesterday by His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, against the Hing Yuen Trading Company and Chan Yik Hay, a partner in the firm, Debtors.

Mr. H.A. Barrow, Botolph, Registrar, appeared on behalf of the Official Receiver.

The petitioning creditor, Ng Cheung Koo, was represented by Mr. A.S.C. Combat of Messrs. Dobson & Company.

London, Mar. 29.
The Government White Paper on Agriculture Education, issued today, recommended that farm children should be encouraged to take part in agricultural work on their own farms.

The paper also recommended that farm children should be encouraged to take part in agricultural work on their own farms.

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Caughoo covered the 4 1/2 mile course in 10 min. 3-1/5 sec. Among the interested spectators was Colonel Mikhail Gromov, a member of the Soviet delegation visiting Britain. He watched the race on horseback near the noted Valentine's Brook. He expressed a wish to have a shot at getting round the course but this was not possible.

The grandstand was decorated with the hammer and sickle flag of Soviet Russia as well as the flags of Britain, France and the United States.

Nearly 1,000 police and 39 squad cars were on duty to maintain the vast crowd, which was in a happy humour despite the soaking it had already received before the race began. The police kept in touch with "walkie talkie" apparatus.

Tim Hyde, jockey of the fa-

vorite, Prince Regent, took his

race and said his mount was

in great heart and "had never

been jumping better in his

whole life," but the main

fever, combined with the quag-

mire conditions, took heavy

toll of the favourite and many

other horses in the race.

The full betting was: 8-1

Prince Regent; 100-6 Bevelry;

22-1 Bricet, Lucan Casca; 25-1

Housewarmer; 28-1 Domino;

34-1 Permanent, Silverframe;

Kami, Lough Conn, Mysian

Lad, Jack Finlay; 41-1 Kiln-

lory, Gormantown, Shell's Col-

ling, Parthenon, Some Chicken;

50-1 Halcynhours, Legman,

Clyduffe, Prattle, Black Jenni-

fer; 60-1 Schubert, Brighter

Sandy, Klaxton, Bullington,

Rowlandby, First of the Dan-

dies, Brickbat, Martin; 100-1

others.—Reuter.

Driving Rain

Driving rain and mist affect-

ed the horses when they lined

up for the start, particularly

the only American entry. Re-

fuerto, which gave a buck-pump-

ing performance. There were

57 entries.

Three horses, Bomber, Com-

mand, Refugio and Lough

Conn, quickly took the lead at

the start, but the favourite,

Prince Regent, jumping like a

stag, went ahead at treacher-

ous Becher's Brook.

Finishers

Besides the placed horses the

following finished the course:

Prince Regent, Some Chicken,

Housewarmer, Refugio, Kiln-

lory, Clyduffe, Ocultar,

Halcynhours, Brickbat, Schu-

bert, Long Man, Brighter,

Sandy, Reamments, Toyen,

Labble, Flight, Martin, M.

Gormantown and Tully.

After Becher's Brook, the

horses were in a state of con-

fusion, and the race was a

very close one.

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